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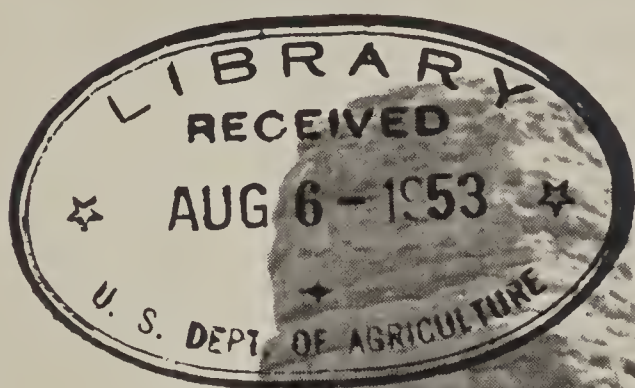
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# Chiricahua National Monument

## CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA



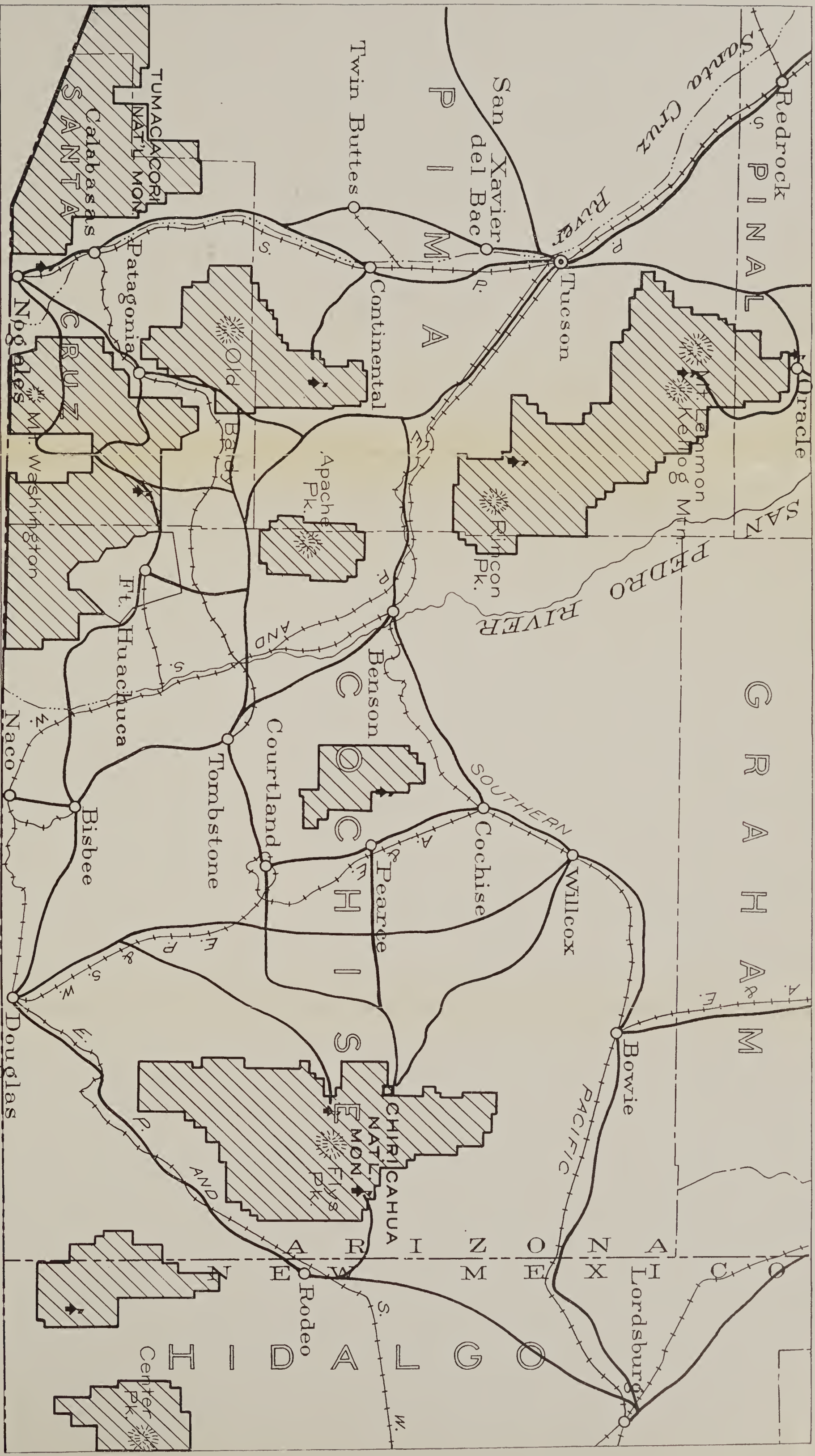
Balanced Rock Formations

188752

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
2 U.S. FOREST SERVICE

### It Pays to Prevent Forest Fires





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

W. B. GREELEY, FORESTER

# CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST

SHOWING ROADS LEADING TO

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

0 5 10 15 20 25  
MILES

LEGEND {  
RANGER STATION  
ROAD

# THE CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

**ONE** of the most recently created national monuments in the Southwest is the Chiricahua, located on the west slope of the mountains of that name in Cochise County, Arizona.

The area is readily accessible by automobile from Willcox, Bisbee, Tombstone, and Douglas, Arizona, and from El Paso, Texas. The distance is about 65 miles from Douglas and Bisbee, 61 miles from Tombstone, and 38 miles from Willcox. It is about 145 miles from Tucson. Two trails extend into the tract from the end of the auto roads, one going up the south fork of Bonita Canyon and one branching off from Pinery Canyon.

This monument consists of a series of fields of large rhyolitic monoliths eroded into many fantastic shapes. The area is cut by deep-walled canyons, some of the walls being about 200 feet in height; and there are pillars, balanced rocks, and formations resembling animals, faces, etc., scattered over



Giant Rock Column 188765

the entire area. Interesting as are many of the individual rocks, still more impressive are the groups which are often separated by fissures resembling streets or passages between tall buildings. The colors are unusual, the grayish rhyolite of the rock forms often covered with reddish lichen, making a decided contrast with the green of the oak brush and occasional yellow pine. Against the deep blue of the sky a picture is made which would be difficult to transfer to canvas not only on account of the multitudinous cracks, crevices, fissures, and irregular forms of the rocks themselves, but also because of the many varying hues and gradations of color.

The monument can be readily located from the road at a distance of 10 to 15 miles at least, by Sugarloaf Peak, which has the appearance of a truncated cone.

The peak itself forms a portion of the approximate easterly boundary of the area.



General view of Chiricahua National Monument, with Sugarloaf Mountain at the left

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## SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FOREST

1. **MATCHES.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **TOBACCO.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **MAKING CAMP.**—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.

4. **BREAKING CAMP.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. **BRUSH BURNING.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. **HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMP FIRE.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water stir in dirt and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.